

REMARKS

Claims 15-20 remain pending in the application, claims 1-14 having been withdrawn from consideration and canceled.

The Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider earlier rejections in light of the following amendments and remarks. No new issues are raised nor is further search required as a result of the changes and remarks made herein. Entry of the Amendment is respectfully requested.

Clarification of Paragraph [0054]

The paragraph at page 9, lines 5-9 of Applicants' specification is amended herein to clarify an obvious typographical error. One of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the originally filed description contained a typographical error, and that Fig. 2 shows data passing information as now corrected. One of ordinary skill in the art, upon reviewing corresponding Figure 2, would recognize that information from devices 110 and 111, that are attached to red side router 202, respectively transmit information through the red side router 202, the KIV-7 encryption device 200, and IP tube 204, to access a WAN.

35 USC 112 First Paragraph Rejection of Claims 15-20

The Examiner rejected claims 15-20 as allegedly failing to comply with the enablement requirement under 35 USC 112. The Examiner alleged that the claims recite providing routing information from said red side router in bulk encrypted data, and that the bulk encrypted data is routed through a black side router. The Examiner alleged that this is the opposite of what is disclosed at Applicants' paragraph [0053] of the publication of this application.

The Examiner is respectfully directed to Applicants' typographically corrected paragraph [0054] that, along with Fig. 2, teaches:

[0054] The routing information is not passed through the KIV-7HSB 200. The black side router 206 provides the routing of the WAN link. The red side router 202 provides the routing information for the network traffic and is contained in the encrypted payload. This information is passed from red side router 202 to black side router 206.

Applicants' specification fully supports the features of claims 15-20. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 15-20 be withdrawn.

Claims 15 and 18 over DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott and Stephenson

In the Office Action, claims 15 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Global Broadcast Service (GBS) End-to-End Services: Protocols and Encapsulation by Michael DiFrancisco et al. ("DiFrancisco") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,496,867 to Beser et al. ("Beser"), in further view of U.S. Patent No. 7,023,818 to Elliott ("Elliott"), and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 7,023,996 to Stephenson et al. ("Stephenson"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Applicants respectfully suggest that the need to combine FOUR references is an indication of the non-obviousness of claims 15 and 18.

Claims 15 and 18 recite, *inter alia*, providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router** distinct from the red side router, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet.

The Examiner alleged that Elliott at col. 7, lines 1-25 teaches routing data from a plurality of sources by a red side router, the plurality of sources comprising telephony devices and computing devices, and routing encrypted data through a black side router.

Elliot at col. 7, lines 1-25 teaches:

FIG. 2a shows a hardware architecture for a wireless communications node 2 (e.g., a router) for use in an ad-hoc wireless network. As illustrated, the node has two radio transceivers 3 and 4. The node also includes a cryptographic unit ("crypto") 5 that partitions the hardware into a red and black side. Each side preferably has a corresponding router CPU 6 and 7, respectively. The FIG. 2a hardware also has an Ethernet port 8 and a serial interface port 9, as well as memory such as RAM 10 and ROM 11.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the division of a router into a "red" and "black" side corresponds with established military communications security procedures. The "red" side contains unencrypted data, which in turns becomes encrypted as it passes through the crypto unit 5 on its way to the "black" side. This encrypted data can then be transmitted without any compromise to the contents of the message being transmitted, i.e., the message is encrypted so that it cannot be interpreted by by-standers who may overhear the transmission. Upon receipt at the destination radio, the message is again passed through the crypto unit 5 from a "black" to a "red" side and thus is properly decrypted so that the message contents can be inspected and manipulated. If desired, the crypto unit 5 can also provide additional features such as known digital signatures upon messages so as to authenticate the messages as coming from authorized radios.

Elliott teaches a router that is divided into a "red" side and a "black" side, the "red" side containing unencrypted data which in turn becomes encrypted as it passed through crypto unit 5 on its way to the "black" side. However, Elliott fails to disclose, teach or suggest routing information that is provided from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, much less providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router distinct from the red side router**, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet, as recited by claims 15 and 18.

DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, and Stephenson, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router distinct from the red side router**, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet, as recited by claims 15 and 18.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 15 and 18 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 16 and 19 over DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, Stephenson and KIV Family

In the Office Action, claims 16 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, Stephenson, and in further view of KIV-7 Family article ("KIV Family). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Applicants respectfully suggest that the need to combine FIVE references is an indication of the non-obviousness of claims 16 and 19.

Claims 16 and 19 are dependent on claims 15 and 18, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 15 and 18.

Claims 16 and 19 recite, *inter alia*, providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router** distinct from the red side router, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet. As discussed above, DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, and Stephenson, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest such features.

The Examiner relied on KIV Family to allegedly teach KIV encryption units. (see Office Action, page 7) Thus, even in view of KIV Family's alleged teaching, DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, Stephenson, and KIV Family, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router** distinct from the red side router, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet, as recited by claims 16 and 19.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 16 and 19 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 17 and 20 over DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, Stephenson and ViaSat

In the Office Action, claims 17 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, Stephenson, and in further view of KIV-21 ViaSat IP Crypto ("ViaSat"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The Applicants respectfully suggest that the need to combine FIVE references is an indication of the non-obviousness of claims 17 and 20.

Claims 17 and 20 are dependent on claims 15 and 18, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 15 and 18.

Claims 17 and 20 recite, *inter alia*, providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router** distinct from the red side router, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet. As discussed above, DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, and Stephenson, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest such features.

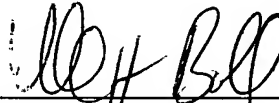
ViaSat was relied on to allegedly teach a KIV-21 encryptor. (see Office Action, page 8) Thus, even in view of ViaSat's alleged disclosure, DiFrancisco, Beser, Elliott, Stephenson, and ViaSat, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest providing routing information from a red side router in bulk encrypted data, and routing IP encapsulated, bulk encrypted data, through a **black side router** distinct from the red side router, from an output port of a portable, deployable communication system over a public Internet., as recited by claims 17 and 20.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 17 and 20 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and/or rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William H. Bollman', written over a horizontal line.

William H. Bollman
Reg. No.: 36,457
Tel. (202) 261-1020
Fax. (202) 887-0336

MANELLI DENISON & SELTER PLLC
2000 M Street, N.W. 7th Floor
Washington D.C. 20036-3307
WHB/df